

Lewis, was illustrated by lantern slides, Hugh Miller, of the geological survey of England, read a paper on geological structures. The remainder of the paper on geological structures. The remainder of the session was occupied by four papers on ice action and glacial periods. There was a most spirited discussion by Professor W. E. Claypole and Mr. Bright, of the Canadian geological others, outlined a theory of ice action in the formation of lake basins, and in the distribution of boulders. In a note of latitude, Ralph Richardson, who is president of the Geological Society of Edinburgh, discussed the various causes of dissimilarity and resemblance between Arctic and Scottish glacial beds, remarking that the geologists of both countries were puzzled to account, with certainty and satisfaction, for these great masses of unstratified clay known as the "drift." He also spoke of the glacial period in the Southern hemisphere, which was assumed to be the coldest, but it must have been abandoned since recent observations have proved that that hemisphere was warmer than the Northern. He contended that glacial action in the North could never have been developed upon the conditions assumed by Dr. Croll. The Rev. Mr. Hill, rector of St. John's College, Cambridge, discussed in detail the various theories which have been proposed in explanation of ice ages, concluding that alterations of current and climate are the most powerful causes suggested. Interspersed, and that with some illustrations, ought to be more as to the nature and extent of the last series of changes in the outlines of the continents of the world. The proceedings in this section were perhaps the most interesting of the day. Canadian geologists are a strong body of scientific workers and are making rapid progress in large numbers. Principal Isaac has succeeded in making geology popular in the Dominion.

THE MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

The proceedings in the biology section opened with the reading of six reports of the committees, of which the most interesting was one on the migration of birds, comprising observations taken at several bird stations in the vicinity of the British Islands. Returns relating to the flight of birds have been received from one hundred and two stations where observations have been systematically made. The places of return of these were accounted for by two American biologists—Professor Asa Gray and Professor O. C. French. Professor Gray's subject was the American vegetation and it was branded with vigor and precision. Professor French spoke of the classification and affinities of dipterous reptiles, and was complimented upon the thoroughness of his subject which he had displayed. Another interesting paper on the identification of animals and plants of India, which are mentioned by early travel authors.

The geographical section devoted its session chiefly to Asia. The first speaker was Mr. Haynes Sanders, who gave with great energy an account of the remarkable voyage of Captain of Uthong, a native Indian, exploring the frontiers of India and China. His explorer had struck an entirely new path with the most instructive and valuable results. Leaving the sources of the Hoang Ho he followed for a long distance a river which geographers in Calcutta agreed might be the Yangtze. He had a paper on the geographical and political condition of India, embarking a comparison between various parts of this large population and that of other countries. The paper presented a outline of the results recorded in twenty tables relating to area, religious classification, occupations, language, education and political condition. E. P. Bowditch gave a general account of the country and the government of the British. Not a few interesting topics. It was based upon personal observation and official reports. He stated that laws have recently been promulgated with a view to the gradual extinction of slavery, and to the experiments in colonization now made will be an interesting study to all nations who have interests in the eastern seas. A paper was read on Mount Popocatepetl, in Mexico.

F. G. Brewster read an interesting and ingenious paper on object lessons in geography. He asserted that geographical text books were too far removed from the practical applications of the results recorded in twenty tables relating to area, religious classification, occupations, language, education and political condition. E. P. Bowditch gave a general account of the country and the government of the British. Not a few interesting topics. It was based upon personal observation and official reports. He stated that laws have recently been promulgated with a view to the gradual extinction of slavery, and to the experiments in colonization now made will be an interesting study to all nations who have interests in the eastern seas. A paper was read on Mount Popocatepetl, in Mexico.

HONORS TO LIEUTENANT GREENLY.

A BRINGER TO BE GIVEN.—SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF HIS EXPEDITION.

Montreal, Aug. 29.—A dinner is to be given to Lieutenant Greenly on Tuesday evening at the Windsor Hotel by the principal members of the Geographical Section of the British Association. Sir J. H. Leesey, Captain Bedford Pugsley, Professor Glashier, and Sir James Douglas will be present. Lieutenant Greenly has been resting comfortably today and has recovered from the fatigue of his journey. On Tuesday he will probably make an address before the Geographical Section.

Yesterday while before the Geographical Section, Lieutenant Greenly stated that the meteorological observations of his expedition had not been reduced. In an animated manner he proceeded to speak of some of the work done by the expedition. One of the most interesting results will be a comparison of the swinging of the pendulum at the furthest point North reached with that at Washington. He explained that although most of their instruments had to be abandoned, the pendulum, thermometer, barometer, and chronometer were brought back, and has been sent to Washington, where it has been receiving and where comparisons will be made, he remarked, with evident pride, that he had told his party that the pendulum was a very important instrument, but if one man of the twenty-five complained he would immediately abandon it. He was in a grave mood. "I doubt," he said, "that the prudence of the results which the Tory leaders are advancing on the expression of public opinion which their action has called forth. I wonder what proof of earnestness they desire to prove?" And then he paused:

The opinion of the streets has been a mighty force in our political history. It has shaken monarchs on their thrones. It has overturned ministries. In 1832 it carried the Reform Bill in the teeth of a House of Lords more powerful than that with which we have now to deal, but after a conflict which brought the country almost to the verge of rebellion at the time.

THE INDIANS STARVING TO DEATH.

THE PEGUNS OF MONTANA DYING AT THE RATE OF ONE A DAY.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 29.—Governor Crosby states that the special agent sent by him to inquire into the condition of the Piegan Indians has just returned. He found that there Indians, about 2,000 in number, are dying from the effects of gradual starvation at the rate of one a day. The men and women are gaunt and spiritless and the children are emaciated. All are so weakened by the lack of sufficient food for the past two years that death is imminent. Many deaths must occur shortly. The Indians are now living on the roots of the wild onions, only two pounds of beef being dried three pounds of flour weekly, the latter of bad quality. The Governor reports an unnatural and inhuman state of things existing and calls upon the Secretary of the Interior to take immediate steps to bring full rations and Congress meets in December.

THE DAMAGE TO THE TALLAPOOSA.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 29.—The wreck of the Tallapoosa, was exchanged to-day by three divers. The break in the hull is 10 feet long, and the cut into the deck is 7 feet long. The cut extends downward some 18 or 20 feet to the sand to which the steamer is becoming inundated. The top of the upper works slate of the main deck is gone. The entrances to the saloons are blocked up with floating debris. The heel of the vessel is cut away, and the rudder is broken, so that it will be a large sum to raise the vessel. Captain search was made for bodies, but none were found.

CLOSING SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 29.—The several early morning meetings were well attended to-day, this being the last day of the great camp meeting here. The closing service opened at the Auditorium at 9 o'clock and lasted till noon. The building was crowded to the utmost capacity and nearly 5,000 persons stood outside and listened to the singing and the words they were able to catch now and then. Nearly 100 clergymen were seated on the platform. The Rev. Dr. E. H. Stukes, the president of the Ocean Grove camp meeting, presided at the last meeting, when several hundred persons attended their faith in the Auditorium. The service was the regular one of the camp meeting. The services were held for over two hours by those who partook. The last ceremony was the formation of long lines of individuals, who joined hands in pairs, and shout hallelujah with all their might and their fellow ministers, singing hymns as they marched.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

AND WHAT THE ENGLISH PEOPLE MEAN TO DO ABOUT IT.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OR THE TIMES.—LONDON, Aug. 29.—It would be too much to ask you to follow in detail each step of the tremendous agitation which now convulses this kingdom. But there occurs every now and then a demonstration which is peculiarly significant. Such a one was the great procession and greater concourse of people in London on the 21st of last month, which described the streets with a noise like thunder. That was the celebration of the birthday of Lord Salisbury, who is president of the Board of Trade. The Tories are anxious to maintain the ancient sources of authority and privilege, and they desire to secure the continued supremacy of a minority, while they mock the majority with a complacency and shadow of power." Throughout Mr. Chamberlain's powerful and passionate appeal there are suggestions of such brevity and point as are obvious to every one that he means to be the champion of the working classes. The word which expresses the spirit of the multitude at Birmingham yesterday, I need hardly explain to an American audience, is the word "revolution" and "reform." The speech of the English people on the 21st of last month, which described the streets with a noise like thunder, was the celebration of the birthday of Lord Salisbury, who is president of the Board of Trade. The Tories are anxious to maintain the ancient sources of authority and privilege, and they desire to secure the continued supremacy of a minority, while they mock the majority with a complacency and shadow of power." Throughout Mr. Chamberlain's powerful and passionate appeal there are suggestions of such brevity and point as are obvious to every one that he means to be the champion of the working classes. The word which expresses the spirit of the multitude at Birmingham yesterday, I need hardly explain to an American audience, is the word "revolution" and "reform."

Lord Salisbury holds in the politics of this country its name has long been identified with Mr. Bright's. It is the centre from which have proceeded some of the most powerful movements of public opinion during the last two generations. What Birmingham thinks to-day the country will be expressing to-morrow. As Mr. Bright retired gradually, not indeed from the contest but from the van of the battle which he has been accustomed to regard as war, Mr. Chamberlain stepped to the front. He organized the forces which Mr. Bright had announced. The cause first reared its formidable and hated figure in Birmingham, and whatever else may be said of the cause it must be said that it offers a very ready and convenient means for the rapid expression and rapid diffusion of the public opinion. London is the metropolis and Birmingham is not, but it may be doubted whether even London can secure a hearing so general and immediate for every object on which its population have set their hearts as can the chief city of the Midlands.

Nothing was wanting yesterday to make the occasion impressive. It was a holiday; the weather was perfect. It was a political picnic, such as Birmingham delights in; there were outdoor gatherings and indoor meetings; and the two favorites of the people of this great city were to take a part in the proceedings. A sense of humor helped, for there is, after all, no answer to Lord Salisbury's speech. The places of honor at this session were accorded to two American biologists—Professor Asa Gray and Professor O. C. French. Professor Gray's subject was the characteristic features of the American vegetation and it was branded with vigor and precision. Professor French spoke of the classification and affinities of dipterous reptiles, and was complimented upon the thoroughness of his subject which he had displayed. Another interesting paper on the identification of animals and plants of India, which are mentioned by early travel authors.

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